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Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, July 27, 1789.

THE engroſſed bill for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual States was read, and the blanks filled.

To the chief clerk to the commiſſioners 600 dollars a year was allowed, and 400 dollars to the other clerks.

A meſſage from the Supreme Executive was received by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the bill for eſtabliſhing an executive department, to be denominated the department of foreign affairs; to which the Preſident had affixed his ſignature.

The memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, praying that Congreſs would take meaſures for determining the principles of the ceſſion of the weſtern territory from the State of New-York to the United States, previous to running the line of juriſdiction and property between that State and individuals on the one part, and the United States on the other part—which was preſented on Friday laſt, was this day taken up, and on motion for the committee of the ſame, a lengthy debate enſued:—The motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Benſon, Gerry, Lawrence and Sherman; and oppoſed by Meſſrs Scott and Boudinot—On the queſtion being taken, it was carried in the affirmative, and the memorial committed to Mr. Huntington, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Lee.

In committee of the whole Houſe, on the order of the day——Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, in preparing joint rules to be eſtabliſhed between the two Houſes for the enrolment, preſervation, atteſtation and publication of the acts of Congreſs, and to regulate the mode of preſenting addreſſes, and other acts, to the Preſident of the United States, was taken up,

On motion of Sedgwick, the following reſolution was agreed to, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee, a ſelect committee ought to be appointed, to prepare and report a bill, to provide, without eſtabliſhing a new department, for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States—for the publication, preſervation and authentication of the acts of Congreſs—for eſtabliſhing the fees of office, and preſcribing the forms of commiſſions, &c.—This reſolution being added to the report, and the diſcuſſion being finiſhed, the committee roſe, and the chairman reported the ſame, with the amendments, which were acceded to by the Houſe. A committee conſiſting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Wynkoop, was appointed agreeably to ſaid reſolution. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 28.

A maſſage from the Senate was received by their Secretary, informing the Honourable Houſe, that they had concurred with amendments in the bill to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on goods, wares, and merchandiſe imported into the United States. Theſe amendments were immediately taken into conſideration, and acceded to by the Houſe.

The bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, and for regulating the coaſting trade, was read a ſecond time—and on motion, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the diſcuſſion of the ſame—the committee made conſiderable progreſs in the bill, but the time did not admit of finiſhing it—they therefore roſe.

Mr. Vining, from the committee of eleven, to whom it was referred to take the ſubject of amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, generally, into their conſideration, and to report thereupon, made a report, which was read, and is as followeth:

IN the introductory paragraph before the words, "We the people," add, "Government being intended for the benefit of the people, and the rightful eſtabliſhment thereof being derived from their authority alone."

Art. 1 ſec. 2. par. 3—Strike out all between the "words direct" and "until ſuch," and inſtead thereof "inſert, "After the firſt enumeration there ſhall be "one Repreſentative for every thirty thouſand, until "the number ſhall amount to one hundred; after "which the proportion ſhall be ſo regulated by Con"greſs, that the number of Repreſentatives ſhall never "be leſs than one hundred, nor more than one hundred "and ſeventy-five, but each ſtate ſhall always have at "leaſt one Repreſentative."

Art. 1 ſec 6.—Between the words "United States," "and ſhall in all caſes" ſtrike out "they," and inſert, "But no law varying the compenſation ſhall take effect "until an election of Repreſentatives ſhall have inter"vened. The members"

Art. 1. ſec. 9—Between par. 2 and 3 inſert, "No "religion ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, nor ſhall the "equal rights of conſcience be infringed."

"The freedom of ſpeech, and of the preſs, and of "the right of the people peaceably to aſſemble and "conſult for their common good, and to apply to the "government for redreſs of grievances, ſhall not be "infringed."

"A well-regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, being the beſt ſecurity of a free ſtate, the right of the people to keep and bear arms ſhall not be infringed, but no perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous, ſhall be compelled to bear arms."

"No ſoldier ſhall in time of peace be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be preſcribed by law."

"No perſon ſhall be ſubject, except in caſe of impeachment, to more than one trial or one puniſhment for the ſame offence, nor ſhall be compelled to be a witneſs againſt himſelf, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law, nor ſhall private property be taken for public uſe, without juſt compenſation."

"Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted."

"The right of the people to be ſecure in their perſons, houſes, papers and effects, ſhall not be violated by warrants iſſuing, without probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and not particularly deſcribing the places to be ſearched, and the perſons or things to be ſeized."

"The enumeration in this Conſtitution of certain rights, ſhall not be conſtrued to deny, or diſparage, others retained by the people."

Art. 1 ſec. 10—Between the 1ſt and 2d par. inſert, "No ſtate ſhall infringe the equal rights of conſcience, nor the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs, nor of the right of trial by jury in criminal caſes."

Art. 3 ſec. 2 add to the ſecond par. "But no appeal to ſuch court ſhall be allowed, where the value in controverſy ſhall not amount to one thouſand dollars; nor ſhall any fact triable by a jury according to the courſe of the common law, be otherwiſe re examinable than according to the rules of common law"

Art. 3. ſec. 2—Strike out the whole of the 3d paragraph, and inſert—"In all criminal proſecutions, the "accuſed ſhall enjoy the right to a ſpeedy and public "trial, to be informed of the nature and cauſe of the "accuſation, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt "him, to have compulſory proceſs for obtaining wit"neſſes in his favour, and to have the aſſiſtance of "counſel for his defence."

"The trial of all crimes (except in caſes of impeachment, and in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual ſervice in time of war or public danger) ſhall be by an impartial jury of freeholders of the vicinage, with the requiſite of unanimity for conviction, the right of challenge and other accuſtomed requiſites; and no perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for a capital, or otherwiſe infamous crime, unleſs on a preſentment or indictment by a grand jury; but if a crime be committed in a place in the poſſeſſion of an enemy, or in which an inſurrection may prevail, the indictment and trial may by law be authoriſed in ſome other place within the ſame ſtate; and if it be committed in a place not within a ſtate, the indictment and trial may be at ſuch place, or places, as the law may have directed."

"In ſuits at common law, the right of trial by jury ſhall be preſerved."

"Immediately after Art. 6, the following to be inſerted as Art. 7:—

"The powers delegated by this Conſtitution to the government of the United States, ſhall be exerciſed as therein appropriated, ſo that the legiſlative ſhall never exerciſe the powers veſted in the executive or the judicial; nor the executive the powers veſted in the legiſlative or judicial; nor the judicial the powers veſted in the legiſlative or executive."

"The powers not delegated by this Conſtitution, nor prohibited by it to the ſtates, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively."

Art. 7, to be made Art. 8.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill for regulating the coaſting trade, and preſcribing the manner of regiſtering, entering and clearing veſſels. Some progreſs was made in the bill, when the committee roſe, and aſked for leave to ſit again.

Mr. Fitzſimons requeſted leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the operation of the impoſt and tonnage acts. But this motion was negatived. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 30.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill to regulate the collection of duties on tonnage, and on goods, &c. reported that it was found correct, and laid the ſame upon the table:—The Speaker then ſigned the bill.

Mr. Livermore moved a reſolution that each member ſhould be furniſhed at the public expence with two newſpapers of this city, ſuch as he ſhould chooſe, and no more. This was laid on the table

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to regulate the regiſtering of veſſels and the coaſting trade.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee having gone through the bill, roſe and reported ſundry amendments. The Houſe then proceeded to the conſideration of this report, but not having time to go through the ſame, adjourned.

An ACT *for eſtabliſhing the* EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *to be denominated the Department of* FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there ſhall be an executive department, to be denominated the department of Foreign Affairs, and that there ſhall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the department of Foreign Affairs, who ſhall perform and execute ſuch duties as ſhall, from time to time, be enjoined on or entruſted to him by the Preſident of the United States, agreeably to the Conſtitution, relative to correſpondences, commiſſions, or inſtructions, to or with public miniſters or conſuls, from the United States, or to negociations with public miniſters from foreign States or Princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public miniſters, or other foreigners, or to ſuch other matters reſpecting Foreign Affairs, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall aſſign to the ſaid department: And furthermore, that the ſaid principal officer ſhall conduct the buſineſs of the ſaid department in ſuch manner as the Preſident of the United States ſhall, from time to time, order or inſtruct.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be, in the ſaid department, an inferior officer, to be appointed by the ſaid principal officer, and to be employed therein as he ſhall deem proper, and to be called the chief clerk in the department of Foreign Affairs, and who, whenever the ſaid principal officer ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy, ſhall, during ſuch vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of all records, books, and papers appertaining to the ſaid department

And be it further enacted That the ſaid principal officer, and every other perſon to be appointed or employed in the ſaid department, ſhall, before he enters on the execution of his office or employment, take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the truſt committed to him

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the department of Foreign Affairs, to be appointed in conſequence of this act, ſhall forthwith after his appointment, be entitled to have the cuſtody and charge of all records, books, and papers in the office of Secretary for the department of Foreign Affairs, heretofore eſtabliſhed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JULY 27, 1789.

G WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

ZARA, (in Venetian Dalmatia) April 12.

AN expreſs is this day arrived here from the Chevalier Emo, with the news that 150 of our troops, poſted below our fortreſs at Siga near the Line, were ſudenly attacked by 300 Turks, and every one cut to pieces. On this unexpected information, the Chevalier immediately deſpatched two tranſports to the ſaid port with a ſufficient number of troops, and means to follow them with his galleys when the wind permits. This news has cauſed a great emotion in our city. If this maſſacre proves to be by the Porte's orders, war is declared; but if only by a troop of robbers, without any commiſſion, we muſt endeavour to ſeize them.

From the LOWER ELBE, April 28.

By authentic accounts we learn, that the Court of Denmark is reſolved to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality during the war between Ruſſia and Sweden.

PARIS, April 23.

THE principal inſtructions to the deputies to the States General, are—A fixed revenue for the King; Reſponſibility of the miniſters;—A ſtate of the national debt;—A fund for the payment of part, and for a national ſecurity for the reſt;—A periodical Aſſembly of the States;—The LIBERTY of the PRESS;—Perſonal freedom, and an aſſurance of property;---Turnpikes for the repair of the highways;---Habeas Corpus, and TRIAL by JURY;---Abolition of cuſtom duties, for goods brought from one province to another;---The receipt of taxes by means leſs burthenſome and oppreſſive than by the Farmers General;---Annihilation of thoſe ſmall offices by which the privilege and rank of Nobility are now obtained; and—An equal participation of all taxes.

STOCKHOLM, April 20.

THE ſtates have ſettled a very important affair; they have taken into conſideration the ſtate of all the debts contracted by the kingdom from the time of Charles XIIth till now, and have undertaken to diſcharge them; they have alſo reſolved to guarantee the loans which ſhall be made on account of the crown. Theſe two reſolutions give the King power of making war, that of contracting alliances conformable to the intereſts of his kingdom, to treat in a ſolid manner with foreign powers in order to give the ſtronger ſupport to the equilibrium of the north, and to baniſh from the deliberations all foreign influence.

VIENNA, May 2.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Moldavia, that, on the 19th of laſt month, a body of Turkiſh cavalry, amounting to 5000 men, attempted to attack an advanced poſt at Valeſaka. The Turks, after having diſplayed great gallantry, and having loſt a conſiderable number of men, (forty of whom they left upon the field) retired in good order. The loſs of the Imperial detachment amounted to 14 killed, and 32 wounded.

PETERSBURGH, April 11.

THE Empreſs has reſolved to proſecute the war both againſt the Turks and Swedes, with the utmoſt vigor. On the frontiers of Finland is an army of 48,000 men, under the command of the Grand Duke, waiting only for the expiration of the ceſſation of arms between Denmark and Sweden, to recommence hoſtilities.

About the middle of May, 42 ſail of the line, which are fitted out at Cronſtadt, will put to ſea. Theſe, with the 11 in the Daniſh ports, united to the 12 ſail of the line which Denmark furniſhes as auxiliaries, will form a fleet of 65 ſail of the line.

MADRID, April 14.

THE armaments continue in all our ports. Admiral Don Juan Moreno has hoiſted his flag at Carthagena on board the St. Laurent of 70 guns, which will ſail with the St. Fulgence, and the St. Francis de Paule, both of 70 guns, and two frigates, one brigantine and a lugger. The commandant of this diviſion is ordered towards the South, and not to open his inſtructions till he is 7 leagues from that port. The fleet of obſervation which is equipping with all poſſible expedition at Cadiz, will conſiſt of ſix ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates, and other ſmall armed veſſels.

FRANKFORT, April 24.

LETTERS from Peterſburgh adviſe, that great preparations are going forward for opening the campaign. It is aſſerted, that the army to be oppoſed to the Swedes will be compoſed of 50,000 men, ſupported by 150 galleys and armed ſloops.

LONDON, May 7.

IT is expected that the next mails from Holland will bring us ſome definitive news of the late conſpirators now in confinement at Copenhagen.

Shields, who kept the tavern there has been found guilty of being concerned in the plot. O'Brien has confeſſed nothing, and has only given evaſive anſwers to the queſtions put to him. Benzelſtierna has ſhewn no diſguiſe in the buſineſs.——He perſiſted in diſavowing every connection with perſons with whom he was ſuppoſed to be in league, and declared, that a zeal to ſerve his country was the only motive of his conduct; in the proſecution of which he had ſacrificed his whole fortune, in the payment of ſums to accompliſh his intenſion.

The letters from Sweden ſay, the news of this conſpiracy was received there with the greateſt conſternation and regret, and that it has produced ſome very diſagreeable reflections on the proſecution of the war in which that country is engaged.

They write from the Hague, that ſentence has at laſt paſſed on ſix of the principal chiefs in the late troubles, ſome of whom have been members of the ſtate, and the others belonging to the Council at Utrecht. They were all found guilty of high treaſon; their puniſhment is perpetual baniſhment from the United Provinces; their eſtates to be confiſcated for the uſe of the States; and in caſe they ſhould hereafter be found therein, to proceed againſt them capitally.

Extract of a letter from Montenegro, March 12.

"The Pacha of Scutari, having aſſembled a formidable army, marched to meet Kur Bacha, whom the Porte had ſent to attack him; but on a ſudden, thinking that his nephew, whom he had ſent before, had reconciled himſelf with the Bacha, he returned towards Montenegro, and, the eaſier to deſtroy the country, he made a feint to attack the Bergians and Piperian, neighbours and allies of the Montenegrins, meaning, when the latter were gone to the aſſiſtance of their allies, to fall with a diviſion of his army upon Montenegro, put every thing to fire and ſword, and afterwards take the Montenegrins in the rear. But matters happened to turn out quite otherwiſe. The Mountenegrins, ſuſpecting the deſigns of the Bacha, pretended to march with all their forces to the aid of their allies, but placed two corps of reſolute men in ambuſh, in two places near which the Bacha muſt enter their territory. The Pacha unſuſpecting marched on, but ſoon found himſelf between two fires, ſo that after a ſhort reſiſtance he was obliged to fly. The Montenegrins purſued him with a continual fire as far as Xabliac, which the Chriſtians in the Bacha's army perceiving, they joined the Montenegrins, and fell upon the Turks, of whom they killed 5000. The Montenegrins, animated by this victory, ſacked and burnt all the places as far as the city of Squx, carrying off an immenſe booty of gold, ſilver, &c and took the cities of Squx and Xabliac, the enemy having retired to Podgoriza. The more to intimidate the Turks, they garniſhed the walls of Xabliac with 500 heads, which they cut off."

The Turks have defeated a body of Ruſſians under General Kamenſkoy, near Bender; 700 of whom they cut in pieces, and took 800 priſoners.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 20.

"The Emperor of Morocco, with the Dey of Algiers, the Beys of Tunis and Tripoli, and the Kaiman of Barca, four Sovereign States of Barbary, are all preparing to ſend ſupplies of ammunition, ſtores, proviſions, &c. to Conſtantinople. Although theſe ſtates have all diſclaimed being tributary to the Grand Signior, the Ottoman faith, they ſay, obliges them to ſupport their brother and ally at Conſtantinople. The ſtore-ſhips are numerous; and as the European powers refuſe to convoy them, they undertake that task themſelves, with ſuch a force as never before appeared on that ſide the Straights."

The expenſive miſchief of the Botany-Bay ſcheme may be ſufficiently underſtood from the reports delivered in at the office of Lord Sydney. It is there ſtated, that there are not leſs than 1500 perſons under ſentence of tranſportation in the different goals of this kingdom. The expence to government of ſending each of theſe to Port Jackſon will be 100l. by the very loweſt eſtimates. To clear the goals, therefore, a meaſure, which we underſtand has been determined on, will coſt the nation no leſs a ſum than 150,000l. and this without a proſpect of any ultimate advantage.

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.

ARTICLES between RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, and SPAIN.

Art. I. That in caſe any of the parties are attacked by ſea or land, the other three ſhall defend, with money, forces, or ſhipping.

II. The treaties of 1748, 1753, 1756, the Bourbon Family Compact in 1761, and the convention between Auſtria and Ruſſia in 1787, ſhall be in full force.

III. Their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties oblige themſelves to obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality in the preſent war with the Turks. But in caſe the Emperor ſhould be attacked by any other power, the French King is to furniſh him 30,000 men, or an equivalent in money, on demand. And in caſe the French King is attacked, the Emperor is to furniſh the like ſuccours.

IV. The King of Spain agrees, on his part, to the aforeſaid third article, which the Emperor alſo does towards the King of Spain.

V. If the Empreſs of Ruſſia ſhould be attacked in the preſent war with the Turks, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages to aſſiſt her with eight ſhips of the line and ſix frigates; and his Catholic Majeſty is to furniſh the like ſuccours. The Empreſs of Ruſſia binding herſelf to furniſh either or both powers with an equal aſſiſtance, in caſe any attack is made on them.

VI. The treaty of commerce between France and Ruſſia, made in 1787, ſhall be in full force, and a ſimilar treaty be ſigned by Ruſſia and Spain.

VII. The treaty of 1761, between France and Spain, to be in full force.

VIII. Though this treaty is to be purely defenſive, the parties agree, that if any of them are attacked, the other three ſhall not make peace, until the province which is invaded is reſtored back in the ſame ſtate it was before attacked.

IX. Whenever any of the parties ſhall, by their Ambaſſadors, demand ſuccours, the ſaid Ambaſſadors ſhall be reciprocally admitted into the Councils of War, and deliberate upon, and ſettle whatever may be moſt advantageous to the four contracting parties, and the auxiliary ſuccours are to be augmented as events may require.

X. The High Contracting Parties ſhall have liberty to invite ſuch other powers to accede to the preſent treaty, as they may think proper.

XI. Denmark, as an ally of Ruſſia, ſhall be ſpecially invited to accede thereto.

Some days ago Dr. Willis had the honor of waiting upon his Majeſty; when he entered the apartment he found the King looking over ſome papers, on which he made a ſhew of retiring. "Stop, Doctor, ſays the King—I have been only looking over ſome accounts, which I have now done with; but there is one account which I am afraid it will never be in my power to ſettle—my great obligations to you."—The Doctor's expectations may therefore be great.

Miſs Pultney was certainly offered to Mr. Pitt, by her father. The terms were theſe: Mr. Pultney would forego his whole fortune, except five thouſand pounds per annum, to the young couple, provided he was created Earl of Bath, with remainder to Mr. Pitt's children. By this marriage the Miniſter would have enjoyed a neat 25,000 l. per annum.

Miſs Pultney, it is now ſaid, is to be married to the Duke of Marlbrough's eldeſt ſon.

May 19. The King has been pleaſed to grant to his moſt dearly beloved ſon, Prince William Henry, and to the heirs male of his Royal Highneſs's body lawfully begotten, the dignities of Duke of the kingdom of Great-Britain, and Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, ſtyles, and titles, of Duke of Clarence and of St. Andrews, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, and of Earl of Munſter, in the kingdom of Ireland.

QUEBEC, April 20.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, to a gentleman in this city, dated December 31ſt, 1788.

"COLONEL BRANDT and his Indians are returned from the Americans, with whom they can come to no terms about their lands; which is thought, will cauſe them to pay a viſit to the back forts in the ſpring; Colonel Brandt has left Detroit, and gone to Niagara.

"On the 7th of this month the Government Houſe at this place took fire, between two and three o'clock in the morning, and notwithſtanding all that could be done by two fire engines, and the united efforts of the 65th regiment and inhabitants, it was impoſſible to extinguiſh the flames; happily we do not hear of any lives being loſt."

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) June 30.

FROM Queenſbury we learn, that a ſevere hail ſtorm did much damage to the grain, &c there on Friday ſen'night, that the ground was covered with hail ſtones, and that ſome of them meaſured five inches in circumference, and killed pigs, poultry, &c.

We are ſorry to inform our readers that the Heſſian Fly has made its appearance in this country; two fields of grain were cut down by them this ſummer in Beliſle Bay. Various are the reports reſpecting the introduction of this inſect into this province, ſome ſay, that a farmer of Beliſle, had been in the States laſt year and having heard much of the Heſſian Fly, brought ſeveral of them in a ſmall box to ſhew his friends, and that after he had ſatisfied their curioſity as well as his own, he imprudently gave theſe deſtructive creatures their liberty; others again ſay and perhaps with more probability, that he had brought a quantity of ſeed grain with him, that contained the eggs or imbryos which the preſent ſeaſon has hatched.

BOSTON, July 22.

Extracts from letters received from the late Dr. Letſom, of London, to his friend in this town.

"I RECEIVED with great pleaſure thy letter, containing an extract of another from General Waſhington, in which that Hero, who effected, with little bloodſhed, the greateſt revolution in hiſtory, breathes the ſentiments of true philanthropy."

"AT our enſuing anniverſary, I ſhall permit Dr. Hawes to peruſe, and to communicate the contents to our members, which do you equal honor and at the ſame time reflect credit upon our inſtitution.—It is the glorious principle of general chriſtianity, to breathe univerſal charity—In every clime, and under every revolution of human affairs, it dictates the ſame language—Humanity in the moſt enlarged ſenſe."

"I have not the honor of knowing, or correſponding with General Waſhington, but if any opportunity offers, might I preſume upon communicating to him the cordial approbation his humane ſentiments have impreſſed upon me? A warrior cloathed with humanity and wiſdom, is the ſymbol of Minerva, and few have united them. Turrene had courage and ſome degree of humanity; but he it was that burnt the Palatinate, and had the Nero-like pleaſure of ſeeing thirteen cities in flames. Scipio's humanity was ſtained with the deſtruction of Carthage—and Rome fell for want of a rival. Alexander the Great, and the modern Frederick had their ſtains of cruelty. But your HERO, without the lictor of Cincinnatus, was obeyed, conquered, and retired, without the foul ſtain of blood; and now having no occaſion for the Ægis of Minerva, he cheriſhes the influence of her wiſdom.

"LONDON, March 7, 1789.

"AS I have very lately anſwered thy obliging letter, containing an extract from General Waſhington's, I have nothing particular to add, further than apologetic," "I ſhewed Dr. Hawes the letter, who made an extract, and printed it for the uſe merely of the directors of the Humane Society. It was received, certainly, with great reſpect, and did credit to the writer, but at the ſame time, it is not agreeable to me to print any thing without the permiſſion of the writer."

"Our anniverſary dinner was attended by about 500. In my addreſs to thoſe gentlemen, EX OFFICIO, being treaſurer, I introduced the extract from General Waſhington's letter as part of my ſpeech, which was received with acclamation and plaudits.—Lord Fife, the Biſhop of St. David's, Lord Stamford, and Lord Willoughby de Broke, were preſent.

"LONDON, March 31, 1789.

The following is an extract from General Waſhington's letter.

"MOUNT-VERNON, June 22, 1788.

"YOUR reſpectable favour, covering a recent publication of the proceedings of the Humane Society, has, within a few days paſt, been put into my hands.

"I obſerve, with ſingular ſatisfaction, the caſes in which your benevolent inſtitution has been inſtrumental in recalling ſome of our fellow creatures (as it were) from beyond the gates of eternity, and has given occaſion for the hearts of parents and friends to leap for joy. The proviſion made for ſhip-wrecked mariners is alſo highly eſtimable in the view of every philanthropic mind, and greatly conſolatory to that ſuffering part of the community. Theſe things will draw upon you the bleſſings of thoſe who were nigh to periſh. Theſe works of charity and good will towards men, reflect, in my eſtimation, great luſtre upon the authors, and preſage an era of ſtill farther improvements.

"HOW PITIFUL, IN THE EYE OF REASON AND RELIGION, IS THAT FALSE AMBITION WHICH DESOLATES THE WORLD WITH FIRE AND SWORD FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONQUEST AND FAME, WHEN COMPARED TO THE MILDER VIRTUES OF MAKING OUR NEIGHBOURS AND OUR FELLOW MEN AS HAPPY AS THEIR FRAIL CONDITIONS, AND PERISHABLE NATURES WILL PERMIT THEM TO BE."

ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Louiſville, Falls of Ohio, to his friend in Pittſburgh, dated the 1ſt of June.

THE firſt and moſt general topic of converſation at this place, is the hoſtile diſpoſition of the Indians, which in ſeveral inſtances has diſcovered itſelf in the vicinity of this place. A few days ago a very reſpectable woman was murdered by a party of Indians, and mangled in the moſt barbarous manner; and a negro girl and two white chil-

dren taken prisoners. Judge Simms's settlement is in the greatest apprehension, and not without every reason. Six soldiers are now at this garrison, who were wounded on Thursday was eight days, at that settlement, and one killed on the spot. Since, it is reported, two surveyors of that party were killed, but it is not so well ascertained as the former; however, no one doubts it: The same report says, that a party was detached a few days after to pursue some Indians who were discovered in the settlement, and took eight prisoners, who are lodged at this time at a block house near the mouth of the Miama."

LEXINGTON, June 13.

ON Wednesday the 3d instant two men and three boys were fishing on Floyd's fork of salt River, when a party of Indians fell in with them, killed the two men and took the boys prisoners.

We are since informed, that one of the boys have returned and informs that the Indians gave him a tomahawk and tucking, ordered him to return and inform his people what had become of his companions.

About the 20th ult. the Indians fired on nine French men going up to the Wabash River, killed four and wounded three; coming up to the dead they discovered one of them to be a French trader, who was married to a daughter of John Brant the famous Indian Chief, on which they applied to pulling the arrows out of the wounded men, then went off, leaving every thing unmolested farther.

June 20. On Sunday evening last, two Indians came to Mr. Jacob Stucher's on the North Elk Horn, near Lebenon, and stole three horses. On Monday a party of about twelve Indians killed a lad about two or three miles from Col. Johnson's, near Captain Herndon's; Captain Herndon who heard the guns, having a horse saddled, immediately road to the place, and seeing the lad killed, alarmed the neighbourhood, and in a very short time raised about fifteen men and pursued the Indians; a number of others who collected after Captain Herndon started, followed after: Captain Herndon and his party, after following some distance, they discovered the trail of those who had stolen Stucker's horses to cross those they were then in pursuit of, and much easier to follow, Captain Herndon thought proper to leave the former and pursue the latter: In a short time they came up with them, killed two and wounded the other (there being only three) and recovered all the horses.

July 4. On Sunday last about two o'clock in the morning, Major Isaac B. Dunn of Lexington, put a period to his life by the discharge of a small pocket pistol, the contents of which penetrated the pericranium, just above the right ear; he did not expire till near two hours after, during which time he was entirely insensible.

The unhappy cause of this affecting catastrophe is uncertain; he was previously discovered to be in a state of perturbation, for several days.

His death is universally lamented by all that were acquainted with him, being possessed of every qualification, which constitutes the affectionate husband, the tender parent, the kind and indulgent master; and in fine, the worthy member of society.

His remains were interred on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, in the public burying ground in Lexington, attended by a numerous concourse of people

RICHMOND, August 13.

A VESSEL arrived at Philadelphia on the 25th ult. from the Streights, which brings a report of the ASSASSINATION of the celebrated J PAUL JONES, by a British officer in the Russian naval service; but we can collect no particulars of the horrid transaction. It seems, however, that he acquired great applause at the Court of Petersburg, in projecting and effecting the demolition of the Turkish fleet under the command of the famous old Captain *Pacha*, the last campaign That brilliant action, added to former grudges and resentments which the ungenerous English officers bore towards him, probably determined them at all events, to rid themselves of so formidable a rival.

*** *The Journals of the Protestant Episcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the respective parishes by the Printer hereof.*

††† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for sale. Inquire of the Printer.*

☞ *The money in the funds, appropriated to the payment of the interest on Military Certificates, will be divided among the holders of those Warrants for the Sixth years interest, which shall be brought into the Treasury to be registered, between the date hereof, and the 28th day of September next, as the law directs.*

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury-Office, Auguſt 10, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 26th of this inst. (August) on the plantation where Col. Richard Anderson now resides, in the upper part of Hanover,

A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 1000 ACRES,

Adjoining the lands where the sale commences, part of this land is exceeding fine for tobacco, and the whole well adapted for the culture of any kind of grain; there is about 100 acres of it very good meadow, and part of it reclaimed and now in grass. The above tract will be laid off in lots of different sizes; some of which will not contain more than 40 or 50 acres. There are on this tract three seperate settlements with convenient houses for the reception of families and carrying on trade of almost any kind.

There will be sold at the same time and place several likely Virginia born NEGROES, and about 30 or 40 head of CATTLE.

DAVID ANDERSON, jun.
WILLIAM SMITH, son of B.

☞ *JOURNEMEN Cabinet makers who are masters of their trade, will meet with employment by applying to the subscriber.*

HENRY MANN.

Who would be glad to purchase a few old hair mattrasses. *H. M.*

Richmond. August 11, 1789.

Will be Sold,

On the 21st of August next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, on the premises, by and with the consent of my mortgagees, about

382 Acres of LAND,

(be the same more or less)

Lying on Tuckahoe creek, about 12 miles from Richmond.

THE soil is fertile, about one half of which is cleared and that part which is now under cultivation tolerably secured by fences. A considerable part of the ground with little trouble may be converted into meadow—On it is a large and choice assortment of fine bearing APPLE TREES. A good title will be given to the purchaser, on payment made to Mr. PHILIP DUVAL, who will receive either Cash, Tobacco, or Certificates. for the one half of the purchase money, and three months credit will be allowed for the other half.

DANIEL DUVAL.

JULY 29. 1789.

THE Subscribers being authorised by Mr. HENRY MARTIN, and his assignees of London, by power of Attorney from them to collect the debts due to him in America; take this method to request all those indebted, to make immediate payment, either to the subscribers or Mr. Hudson Martin of Albemarle, which will prevent suits from being brought. Mr. Martin will settle with those most convenient to him at Charlottesville; and the subscribers here and in Hanover.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
DAVID ANDERSON.

Richmond, July 29, 1789.

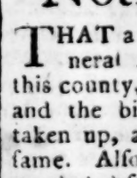
Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying, that the petitions from this county, presented to the last session of Assembly, and the bill brought in, pursuant thereto, be again taken up, and, that a law do pass in conformity to the same. Also that the inhabitants of the Borough, be precluded from directing the affairs of the county and its court, they having no business to transact therein. That the inhabitants of said Borough, be disqualified from a double suffrage in electing of members to the General Assembly, or from interfering with, or in any manner procrastinating the administration of justice in said county. That, agreeable to the repeated petitions of the people, for many years past, the court of the county, be taken out of the Borough, and fixed among the people, who have business to transact in it, and in the most central, and convenient place. It will be further prayed, that the present courthouse, the jail, and all lands belonging thereto, with all other lands and tenements, the property of the county, be sold, and the money appropriated towards building another courthouse and jail, and for establishing a school house, for the education of the youth of indigent parents.—But if a compleat seperation, cannot be obtained, then the parishes of Portsmouth and St. Brides, to be made two counties, the former, by the name of Portsmouth county, and the latter St Brides county, that the district of Blackwater, in Princess-Anne county, be added to St. Brides county, and Elizabeth river parish, be annexed to Princess-Anne county. Also a petition, praying payment, for a market-house, burnt, by order of our commanding officer, January 1776, in the town of Portsmouth.

NORFOLK COUNTY, July 30, 1789.

For LONDON,

THE SHIP



LADY ST. JOHN,

WALTER FREYE SKIRET, Master.

NOW lying at Norfolk, burthen about 600 hogsheads of sugar, British built, with a Mediterranean pass, and has excellent accommodations for passengers; will take in tobacco with liberty of consignment, at six pounds sixteen shillings sterling per ton, delivered along side. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Donaldson & Stott, or Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, in Petersburg; Mr. James Heron, Richmond; or the subscriber.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, July 2, 1789.

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next Assembly, praying them to make some effectual laws to secure to the EPISCOPALIANS of this state, their religious rights, which have been arbitrarily infringed by the late Convention of the Clergy.

Norfolk county, July 7, 1789.

Three Guineas Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 1st inst.

Three silver WATCHES

Names and Numbers as follows, viz.

One silver watch, makers name M. Ransom, London, No 1111.
One do. do. makers name B. Rogers, London, no number that I recollect.
One do. do. makers name D. Kedden, London, No 763.

I will give the above reward for the whole of the watches, or one guinea each, if brought singular, and five pounds reward on conviction of the thief. THOMAS. C. MORRIS

N. B. All watch-makers are desired to stop the above watches should they come in their possession.

T. C. M.

Richmond, July 21, 1789.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Tuesday the 15th of September next, on the premises,

A LOT OF LAND,

With a STORE-HOUSE thereon,

Eligibly situated in the town of Suffolk, taxed in the name of Messrs. BELFOUR & BARRAUD to satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1, 86, and 1788.

JOSIAH REDDICK, Sheriff.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, at the Plantation of the late Mr. JAMES SWAINE, in Charles City county, on Tuesday the 18th of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on twelve months credit;

HIS STOCK OF

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

and HOGS,

Also his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

With two beautiful, new, and well fitted

PLEASURE BOATS.

Bond with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

The EXECUTORS.

JULY 29, 1789.

Advertisement.

ON Sunday the 19th instant, a white man met a negro boy (by the name of Jack, the property of Mr Nicholas Syme) and dismounted him from his horse, and took the horse, saddle and bridle and made off, as the boy says, the horse is a small black, rising four years old, neither docked nor branded, about four feet six inches high, he paces slow, and canters a little, has some white hairs on his back, one hind foot white to his ankle. Any person who will deliver the said horse, together with the saddle and bridle, (the saddle is a race saddle.) to Mr. William Cocke, in Richmond, or to Mr Nicholas Syme, in Hanover, or give such intelligence so that I may get the horse, &c shall receive a reward of three dollars, and on conviction of the thief three pounds.

ARTHUR BARRET.

JULY 26. 1789.

THE Subscribers to the cotton manufactory in Williamsburg hereby give notice, that they will admit four Negro boys as apprentices for any term, not less than five years; and that they will receive subscriptions for any sum not less then £. 12. 10. Any two subscribers to the amount of £. 12. 10. each, shall have one vote, if they concur therein.

The manufactory is in want of persons, who can weave fustins, jeans, and corduroys; and good wages will be given to them.

JUNE 9, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 4 1789.

COMMITTED to this jail two Runaway negroes a man and woman; they formerly belonged to Col Samuel Griffin, and were sold at Richmond, and have been run away about twelve months. The man's name is BRADDOCK, and the woman's name MILLY; was sold to Mr. Carneil of Red Sone, BRADDOCK says he was sold to General Wilkinson of Kentuckey, their owners are desired to come prove their property pay charges and take them away.

JOHN CRUMP jailor.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, a bay HORSE about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a small star in his forehead, several saddle spots, and a blemish in the left eye, he is supposed to be about ten years old. Appraised to 81.

GEORGE BIDD.

POET's CORNER.

An old New EPIGRAM, *By a* GENTLEMAN *of* VIRGINIA

UNEASY, needleſs things are breeches,
As man's beſt guide, experience, teaches:
As one, who breeches ne'er had on,
Was ſitting naked on a ſtone
An Indian, at the capitol,
With belts and beads a budget full,
A counſellor of note made bold
To aſk him if his rump was cold?
Pray is your face! the chief reply'd:
Which, when the counſellor deny'd,
He ſmiling anſwered, in that caſe,
I find my a—e juſt like your face!

The NEATHERD *and the* LAWYER. A FABLE.

A NEATHERD to a Lawyer went,
Lamenting ſore an accident,
Which happen'd juſt before he came,
T' acquaint his honour of the ſame.
One of your oxen in the yoke
Is ſlain by an unlucky ſtroke:
A bull of mine, continued he,
Has done you, ſir, this injury,
I want to know, the Herdſman cries,
What reparation ſhould ariſe.
Thou'rt honeſt, friend the Lawyer ſays,
Give me thine ox, that fully pays.
I'm ſure you will not think it ſtrange,
I aſk another, in exchange.
If you demure, I'll bring my clauſe,
And run the rigour of the laws.
Right, quoth the man, no more than right;
But I've miſtook the mater quite;
I'm wrong;-----what did I ſay? A pox,
It is *your* bull has kill'd *my* ox.
Oh! cries the other, with good grace,
My friend, that alters much the caſe.
I muſt enquire into th' affair,
And if----theſe expletives pray ſpare,
Exclaims the plaintiff, for I find
Where you as equally inclin'd
T' obſerve that ſtrictneſs to all men
Which from them you'd extort, why then
All might have ended as before,
Without and *if*, or one word more.
"In things adjudg'd, on either ſide,
How partial do the world decide!"

On ſeeing a woman thraſh her Huſband.

"THE *Rib* which ADAM loſt to form his Bride,
Sticks cloſer now than ever to his ſide:
In vain the ſacred Writ bids WOMAN bow!
Alas! his *Rib* is his *Rib-roaſter* now!"

An agreeable companion in a Stage-Coach.

TWO paſſengers in an Eſſex coach, ſet out from their inn in London, at four o'clock in the morning, in December laſt It was extremely dark, and one of them not being ſleepy, wiſhing for a little converſation, endeavoured, in the uſual travelling mode, to ſtipulate his neighbour to diſcource. "A very dark morning, Sir."—"Shocking cold weather for travelling."—"Slow going in theſe heavy roads, Sir."—None of theſe queſtions producing a word or anſwer, the ſociable man made one more effort. He ſtretched out his hand, and feeling the other's habit, exclaimed, "Lord Sir, what a comfortable coat you have got to travel in. No anſwer being made, the enquirer, fatigued and diſguſted by the obſtinate taciturnity of his companion, fell into a ſound nap, nor awoke until the brighteſt rays of a winter's ſun accounted to him for the ſilence of his fellow traveller, by preſenting to his view a huge BEAR, luckily for him, muzzled and confined, in a fitting poſture.

From the Maryland Chronicle of July 18.

"*Fools have an itching to deride,*
"*And fain would be upon the laughing ſide.*"
Pope.

Mr. Printer,

THROUGH the medium of your paper I would wiſh to communicate a particular circumſtance, relating to a certain Thomas Sullivan, of whom a variety of reports have prevailed, and perhaps credulous minds have been impoſed upon. In order therefore, that the public may form a juſt idea of the matter, I ſhall ſtate the facts as they were delivered by the ſaid Sullavan.—1ſt. He was born in Ireland in the year 1753, October 4, his father was a Roman Catholic, and his mother a Lutheran; they came to America and ſettled in Lancaſter county, when their ſon above mentioned was eighteen month old; a month after, his father bound him to Peter Cooper, a gunſmith, in Lancaſter-town. When ſaid Thomas Sullivan was eleven years of age his maſter died, after which his mother bound him until he arrived at the age of twenty one, to Chriſtian Newcomer, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, by trade a weaver. In the year 1771 he was baptiſed by a Menoniſt miniſter, but ſtill remained a baptiſed infidel, or, as he related, lived in all manner of ſins, and was ever in his element when in the actual ſervice of the Devil. About this time a ſtep ſiſter of Sullivan's was to be married, and he was very deſirous to go to the wedding; accordingly he aſked liberty of his maſter, but he denied him, and as a reaſon, informed him he had no money, neither would he let him have any to go to ſuch places. Sullivan then replied, that he would have money, if he obtained it from the Devil; and about eleven o'clock he roſe from his bed, in order to drive the cattle out of the yard, and made uſe of blaſphemous wicked language, and called for the Devil to come and give him ſome money, if he had any. Accordingly the Devil appeared in human ſhape, and informed Sullivan if he would give him his name in writing he would let him have money; but Sullivan obſerved he had no pen and ink; the Devil replied, he would find that, and told him to give him his name with his blood. Sullivan then took his knife and bled himſelf in the thumb vein on the right hand, and with his blood wrote* his name and gave the Devil. He then gave him money, but Sullivan, at this time, knew not that it was the Devil. Amongſt this money was a dollar that he could only ſpend to wicked purpoſes, and when he ſpent it on ſuch occaſions it was always by ſome means returned to him again. After Sullivan received this money, the Devil aſked him when he ſhould come for him: Sullivan replied, not before eighteen years—with that the Devil was agreed and left him.—Sullivan continued in the commiſſion of open impieties, and ſerved his maſter the Devil faithfully, at which his mother was uneaſy, and told him, that if he led ſo ungodly a life he would be an accurſed child; he replied, when he was curſed ſhe would be alſo. Nothing was too black for him to ſay or do; he was a diſpiſer of religion and religious people. In this prophane manner he lived until the 25th of June 1789, at which time he was at Peter Bonebraker's, in Penſylvania, Franklin county, where, about 6 o'clock in the evening, he left his loom, and went out into a rye field, and ſat down under an apple tree. There the Devil appeared to him cloathed in green, and aſked Sullivan if he knew him? To which he anſwered no. The Devil replied, he knew him. Sullivan ſaid, it was nothing to him, whether he knew or not After which the Devil offered him a pack of cards, which Sullivan took. When he received the cards he looked down at the man's feet, and obſerved that he had one club or cloven foot, by which he thought him to be the Devil, and was much alarmed. The Devil then informed him he had a right to him, and preſented to him a piece of paper, on which his name was written: Sullivan took it to be his own writing with his blood. The Devil then informed him, in fourteen days he ſhould come for him, as his time would then be out according to agreement. Sullivan commanded him to depart as he ſhould have nothing to do with him; at which the Devil diſappeared, and he then returned to the houſe, with the pack of cards, and laid them in a window, and turning himſelf round and looking back again for the cards they were gone. After which he ſet to work and began to be in much diſtreſs about his ſoul, and went to ſeveral perſons, but received no ſatisfaction, he afterwards addreſſed himſelf to John G Shrader, *D D.* to whom he related every particular circumſtance above mentioned. Mr. Shrader then appointed a day of public worſhip, and a number of people attended upon the occaſion, but were diſappointed in ſeeing Apollyon the Prince of Hell; perhaps he thought it moſt adviſeable not to make his gigantic appearance in ſo public an aſſembly, as it might prove injurious to his kingdom; and as an act of his benevolence has ſpared Sullivan, who hopes there is yet redemption in the blood of Chriſt for him.

The above particulars were related by the ſaid Thomas Sullivan, upon oath, in the preſence of John G. Shrader, *D. D* Rev. J. G. Hale, the Rev. Mr. Heininger, and the ſubſcriber, who leaves what is related to the judgment of the public.

PETER BAINRIDGE, jun.
miniſter of the goſple.

* *It appears that the Devil had paper*

PIRACY.

From the Cumberland Gazette of July 24, *printed at Portland.*

ON Monday laſt information was received at the Naval Office in Boſton, that a ſloop of about 30 tons had, on the Friday preceding, anchored at Cape-Cove in Cape Elizabeth; that ſhe was commanded by one Joſiah Jackſon, who ſaid his veſſel was from the coaſt of Guinea, and had been out about four months. The Naval-Officer repaired immediately to the Cape, with an intention to ſeize the ſloop for breach of the revenue laws; but he could find no one who would aſſiſt him in boarding her: On the contrary, the inhabitants aſſiſted in getting the ſloop under way, and then pilotted her out to ſea ——On the return of the Naval-Officer, a number of gentlemen belonging to this town voluntarily agreed to purſue her. A ſmall ſloop and ſchooner were immediately equipped—they ſet ſail on Monday evening; and fortunately on Wedneſday the ſchooner, commanded by captain John Baker, fell in with and took poſſeſſion of her; and in the evening of the ſame day brought her into this port. On examination it was found that the captain differed very much from his men, and the men from each other, in their account of the voyage, property, &c. But from the confeſſion of one Hans Hanſon it appears, the ſloop ſailed from London about a year ago laſt March; that ſhe was commanded and chiefly owned by one John Conner; that they proceeded to the Coaſt of Guinea, and purchaſed the cargo of ivory pepper, &c. which they have now on board; that a plan was conceited to kill captain Conner, which was executed laſt December, and the above mentioned Jackſon was appointed captain in his ſtead; and that in March they proceeded on their voyage to America.

TAKEN up in Fluvanna county, a black bull about three years old, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear and half ſpade in the left; has a white face, and half the tail white. Appraiſed to 26/6.
RICHARD OMOHUNDRO.

THE SCIPIO,

a fine new Britiſh built veſſel is juſt arrived at Weſt-Point, and loads TOBACCO to the addreſs of ARCHIBALD & JAMES GOVAN, of London, who will be thankful to their friends for conſignments.

The SCIPIO will ſail in a few weeks
JAMES GOVAN.
Aylett's, July 28, 1789.

To be Rented,

For ONE or more YEARS,
And poſſeſſion given immediately,
THE TAVERN,
In the city of Richmond, near the Bridge,
Lately occupied by Mr. SAMUEL TROWER
With the FURNITURE,
And four VALUABLE HOUSE
SERVANTS,
If they ſhould be wanted.

I ſhall expect the rent to be paid quarterly, and ſecurity given for the payment of the ſame. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Williamſburg.
JAMES SOUTHALL.
JULY 27, 1789.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE
PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.
Cheſterfield (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

JAMES CITY, July 2, 1789.

CAME to my houſe the 25th of June, a negro man who ſaid he belonged to Mr. Hatcher, merchant, of Manchester, and brought a ſorrel HORSE about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his left hind foot white above the ſetlock, about 14 or 15 years old. As I have not heard of the negro ſince, I expect the horſe to be ſtolen, the owner may have him by proving his property, and paying charges. Apply to
ALEXANDER W. GREEN.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 9, 1789.

COMMITTED to jail in this city the 6th inſtant (July,) a likely negro woman, about twenty years of age, who ſays her name is Edith, and that ſhe belongs to a widow Brookins of Mecklenburg county, and that ſhe came here with Lord Cornwallis.—Alſo a negro woman by the name of Amy, about twenty two years old, ſhe has a child with her about two years old, but will not tell her owners name; ſhe has a mole by the ſide of her noſe very plain to be ſeen. I have ſome reaſon to believe that ſhe formerly belonged to the eſtate of Peter B. Whiting of Glouceſter county, as her father belongs to Mr. Benjamin Powell near this city, the owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

N. B. William Aſher of Culpeper county, is once more deſired to apply for his man and woman, pay charges, and take them away, as they will be ſold to pay their expences during their confinement. J. C.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS,
SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY'S
NOTES OF HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS OF LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS OF SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS OF TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the REVISED CODE,
viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.
Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP
of the UNITED STATES.